IN THE CLAIMS

Please **AMEND** claims 1-8 and **ADD** new claims 9-17 as provided below.

1. (Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing a display tube comprising ~~the step of press-forming a glass display panel in a press having a plunger, characterized in that, during at least a part of the step of~~ press-forming ~~the~~ a glass panel~~,~~ to form corners such that ~~the~~ surface temperatures of ~~the inner~~ the corners ~~of the panel is kept at a value~~ remain below ~~the surface~~ a strain point temperature of the ~~centre of the~~ glass ~~panel~~ after pressing.

2. (Currently Amended) A method as claimed in claim 1, ~~characterized in that the~~ wherein a maximum difference in surface temperatures between the corners and a c ntre of the glass panel ~~is between 50°C and~~ during press-forming is less than 150°C.

3. (Currently Amended) A method as claimed in claim 1, ~~characterized in that,~~ wherein during at least a part of the step of press-forming the glass panel, ~~the~~ a surface t mperature of an inner corner ~~periphery of the panel~~ is kept ~~at a surface temperatur~~ below ~~the~~ a surface temperature ~~of~~ at the centre of the glass panel.

4. (Currently Amended) A method as claimed in claim ~~1 or 3, characterized in that,~~ wherein after press-forming~~,~~ the inner corners ~~or inner periphery~~ are cooled more than the centre.

5. (Currently Amended) A method as claimed in claim 1 ~~or 3, characterized in that~~ wherein the surface temperatures of the inner corners ~~inner periphery is~~ remain below the strain point of the glass during and after press-forming.

6. (Currently Amend d) A method as claimed in claim 5~~, characterized in that~~ wherein the surface temperatures of th inner corners ~~and/or inner periphery is~~ remain

at least 30°C below th strain point of the glass during and after press-forming.

7. (Currently Amended) A method as claimed in claim 1, ~~characterized in that, at the corners, the plunger is provided with~~ wherein heat transfer elements ~~to~~ improve ~~the~~ heat transfer ~~of the material of the plunger to~~ from the glass panel.

8. (Currently Amended) A method as claimed in claim ~~6~~ 7, ~~characterized in that the plunger is provided with a~~ wherein stainless steel tissue ~~as~~ forms a heat transfer element.

9. (New) A method of manufacturing a display tube comprising:

locating a volume of hot glass in a die;

pressing the hot glass against the die with a plunger to form a glass structure having a front plate with a center, side peripheral portions, and corners that connect the side peripheral potions to the front plate, wherein the glass structure is thicker at the corners than at the center, and wherein the plunger cools an inner surface of the glass structure; and

cooling the plunger to remove heat from the corners such that surface temperatures at the inner surfaces of the corners remain below a glass strain point after pressing.

10. (New) A method as claimed in claim 9 wherein cooling is provided by gas flow.

11. (New) A method as claimed in claim 9 wherein cooling is provided by liquid flow.

12. (New) A method as claimed in claim 9 wherein cooling is provided by a stainless steel tissue.

13. (New) A method as claimed in claim 9 wherein the surface temperatures at the corners remain below the glass strain point after re-heating by the hot glass.

14. (New) A method as claimed in claim 13 wherein the surface temperatures at the corners remain more than 30 degrees below the strain point after re-heating by the hot glass.

15. (New) A method as claimed in claim 9 wherein the surface temperatures at the corners and a surface temperature at the center remain below the strain point after re-heating by the hot glass.

16. (New) A method as claimed in claim 15 wherein the surface temperatures at the corners and at the center remain at least 30 degrees below the strain point after re-heating.

17. (New) A method as claimed in claim 15 wherein the maximum surface temperature difference between the corners and the center is less than 25 degrees after re-heating has caused the surface temperatures at the corners to assume their maximum temperature.